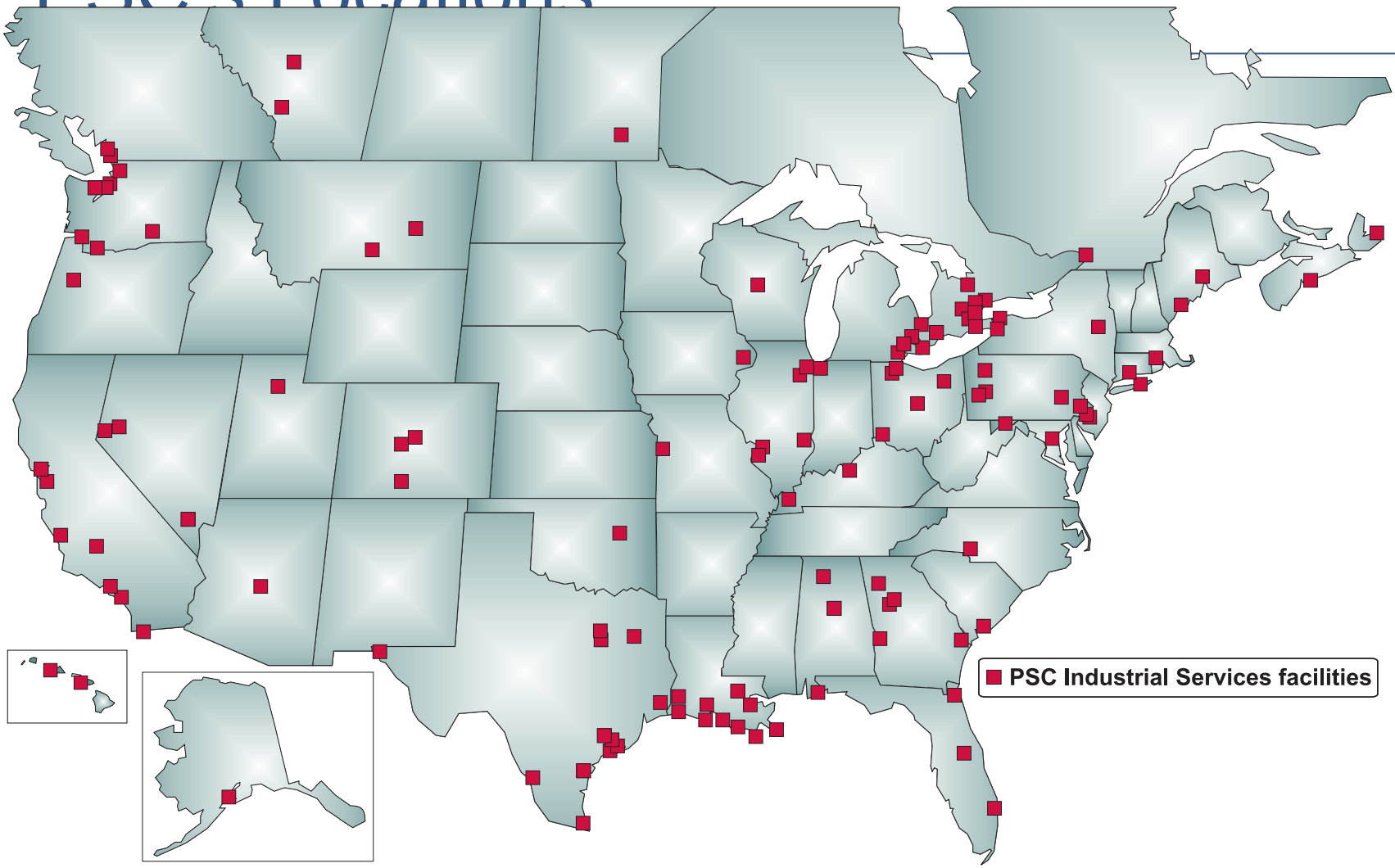

PSC

Overview of PSC

- Over 5,000 Employees
- Over 120 Locations
- 10,000 Clients
- Financial Stability
  - 2004 Revenue: $488 MM
- Wide Range of Services
- Outstanding Safety Record

PSC's Locations



Six Major Service Categories

- Cleaning
- Waste/Environmental
- Oilfield
- Transportation
- On-site Labor
- Emergency Response

Environmental Services

- Network of Treatment, Storage, and Disposal (TSD) facilities across North America
- Household Hazardous Waste
- Fuel Blending
- Solvent Recovery/Distillation
- Recycling
- Lab Packing
- Full range of Remediation Services
- Environmental Consulting

HHW Programs

- Fixed and Mobile Event Service
- Local Presence
- Track Record
- Competitive Pricing

Waste Receiving

- Unload drums
- Verify drum count and labeling and compare to manifest
- Sample ALL bulk containers
- Analyze composite samples in lab and verify analysis with profile specs
- Assign waste handling code for proper disposal

Disposal Methods for Common HHW Waste Streams

- Loosepack Paints/Can Crush
- Fuel Blending
- Organic Labpack/De-Pack
- Acid/Base Labpack/De-Pack
- Oxidizers/Organic Peroxides/Water Reactive/Mercury
- Latex Paint

Loosepack Paints/Can Crush

- Cans are removed by hand into hydraulic press
- Containers are smashed to approx 1”
- Liquid drains through plate into drums
- Drums are pumped into storage tank for fuel blending
- Empty cans are landfilled

Fuel Blending

- Drums of A-fuels,bulk paints and paint from can crush operation are pumped into 30,000 gallon storage tanks
- Fuels are agitated and blended in tank to meet cement kiln specifications for water content, BTU and chloride percentage
- Fuel is pumped into tanker trucks for transportation to cement kiln

Organic Labpack-De-Pack

- Verify drum contents with packing list
- Visually verify all containers
- Sort inner containers for compatibility and disposal method
- Screen for RCRA codes that cannot be accepted at cement kilns
- Pour high BTU pesticides with acceptable waste codes into drums for fuel blending
- Pour unacceptable codes into drums for incineration
- Consolidate solid materials separately for incineration
- All organic liquid labpacks are poured under a carbon filter vent system
- Empty P-coded containers are incinerated with toxic solids

Acid/Base Labpack De-Pack

- Follow same verification procedures as organic labpack
- Separate acids from bases and organics from inorganics. Further segregate ammonias, bleaches, amines etc.
- Monitor pour-ups for reactivity such as heat, fumes, etc.
- All pour-ups are done under a water scrubber vent system that automatically adjusts pH so that emissions have a neutral pH

Oxidizers/Organic Peroxide/Water Reactive/Mercury

- These materials are re-packed and NOT poured up due to potential for reactivity or inefficiency of pour ups
- Re-packed labpacks are shipped off-site for incineration,recycling or final disposal

Latex Paint

- Latex cans are poured by hand to avoid cross-contamination with flammable paints in loosepack machine
- Bulk liquid is solidified on-site in 20 yd. roll-off boxes using sawdust and mixed with a backhoe
- Sawdust used is recycled scrap generated from old pallets and wood scrap
- Solidified non-hazardous materials are shipped direct to local landfill
- Non-hazardous materials can also be disposed of through Waste to Energy incineration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